Dr J G Ramsay

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865. NO. 57

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,		$ 1 00
1 "	1 week,		3 50
1 "	2 "		6 00
1 "	3 "		8 00
1 "	1 month,		10 00
1 "	2 "		15 00
1 "	3 "		20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

P. R. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. B. LAURENS.

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!
AND
MORE COMING!
AT
At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.
CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,
AND A GENERAL
Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property; will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,
CROPS, &C., &C.,

in any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

buy and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS
FOR
PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders, and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.

Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1865.

JOB PRINTING,
COURT BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly eompleted his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT
OF HIS
PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him,

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels [illegible] New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

THE POST OF SALISBURY DISCONTINUED

HEAD QRS. 2D DIV. 23D A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., July 14, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Post of Salisbury is hereby discontinued. Lt. Col. J. T. Heckey, 181st Ohio, Commanding, and all other officers connected with the post are hereby relieved and will report to their respective

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. SCHOFIELD.
JOHN CORBIN,
Capt. & A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT
HORSES, MULES,
WAGONS,
HARNESS, &C., &C.,
At Salisbury, N. C.,
Next Thursday, July 20th,

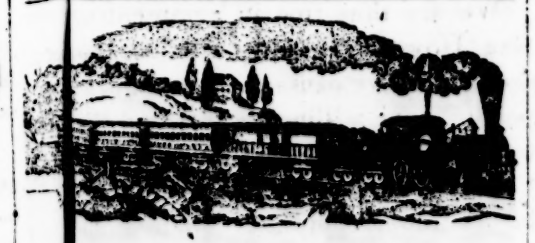
JOHN T. POWELL,
Capt. 128th Indiana,
& A. A. Q. M. Post.

July 13th, 1865. 1st

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,
121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m



WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,
JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return after which those who are subject to co so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

jy6

TO THE POOR.

PRESCRIPTIONS PUT UP AT HALF PRICE. Call and see

JNO. H ENNISS,
at Sill's Old Drug Store.

July 11, 1865. dtf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every County they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the 1st of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
KEMP P BATTLE. Raleigh, N. C.
J. M HECK.
W. P WILLIAMSON.

June 22d, 1865. 34-1m

NORTH CAROLINA
Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. Will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc.

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18 4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, WE THE COMMISSIONERS of the town of Salisbury, deem it of the utmost importance that a sufficient Police and Patrol force be organized within said town.

Therefore be it ordained, That in accordance with Sec. 22d of the charter of the town of Salisbury, an enrollment of all free white male inhabitants from the age of 18 and upwards, within the corporate limits of said town, shall take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 12th, 13th and 14th instants, commencing at 9 A. M., and closing at 5 P. M, each day.

Be it further ordained, That all free white male inhabitants who fail to enroll their names, within the time on the days named shall be fined the sum of Ten Dollars and be enrolled for double duty.

Be it further ordained, That the Intendant of Police and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners attend at the Town Hall, each day at the hours named to enroll the names THOS. C. McNEELY.
C. B. C.

July 11, 1865. d3t

TO THE PEOPLE.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE and varied assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.—in part and on hand the following articles:

Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Indigo, Calomel, Blue Mass, Ayres' Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Copperas, Madder, Soda, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, McBane's Vermifuge, Snuff, &c., &c., &c.

At Sill's old Drug Store. JNO. H. ENNISS.
July 11, 1865. dtf

WANTED.

A good, prompt girl to attend in the house of a small family, who can come well recommended, of unquestionable moral character, may get a permanent situation with fair wages by applying at the *Banner* office.

Salisbury, July 1st 1865. d-1mo.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 19, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

War in the World.

The guns of Americans, turned against each other's breast, have been silenced forever. They have been spiked by the hand of fraternity, and their thunders are silenced by the voice of friendship; but yet the world not dismayed by the horrors of our four year's example, seem anxious to form themselves in battle array. There has been a revolution in Hayti, and that whole land is filled with the aroma of dead bodies of negroes.—There has been countless revolutions in South America, and the musquitoes and alligators have held high carnival over the slain. In Italy, Victor Emanuel, whose banners flashed victoriously through the genius of such men as Garibaldi, Wheat and Warwick; has a serious quarrel with the Pope of Rome, who imagines that the sight of his diadem and royal purple, will dismay the world, and that a single shake of the sceptre of St. Peter, will answer the purposes of Gideon's horn. Here we are ripe and anxious for war! When we were divided, and the arm of the brother was raised against the brother, and the friend against the friend, Europe stood looking on and shook in joy its malignant hand at the news of every fresh slaughter, little caring who won, so blood was spilt and the body of American strength grew weak. But the war only developed our strength and the cannons, monuments of Southern enterprise; and the artillery cast in Northern moulds, grin with under the banner of our reunited country, stand the men who followed Lee, and the victorious soldiers of Grant, presenting a phalanx that can drive their bayonets through any line that united Europe could bring to bear in battle array before them. Besides, of the seas, America is the mistress. The long line of powerful iron-clads and war ships prove this.—If aught else were necessary to demonstrate it the achievements of the few Confederate war vessels would alone prove that Brittania no longer rules the waves.

But shall we have war, and if so what for? Shall it be with England, on the question of the indemnification for those who have lost by the destruction of Ammericah Commerce, by the grim sailor Semmes? We believe not. We do not believe that on any mere financial question the people will ever go to war.—Sharp as our character is concerning dollars and cents, we value lives and limbs more. But there is a question which calls the whole people to arms.—It is the French occupation of Mexico, in direct violation of the great American principle, the Monroe doctrine. It is the establishment of a foreign throne upon the soil classic by the sufferings of Montezuma, and sacred by the achievements of Zachary Taylor and his heroes. To this doctrine the nation has long been pledged—and to the vindication of which the great men North and South are willing to peril their lives. We hope our government will take a prompt step in this matter. If late advices from Europe be correct, the task will be an easy one. We learn that France has refused any further to reinforce Maximillian.—If it be otherwise, and France be determined to hold its hold, then let us all gather together under the starry ensign of American liberty, and move across the Rio Grande, just as promptly as our soldiers moved against the crippled Santa Anna. If this be done, Mexico is Under its active, vigilant and President, Juarez, it will follow the ample of Texas and seek peace and permanent tranquility in the American Union, where on this continent safety is only to be found! We hope to live to see the banner of our Republic waving over the halls of the Montezumas, and read all sorts of proclamations and wise decrees from military Commanders and Provisional Governors, with reference to Mexico and Mexicans.

THE FREEDMEN.

The management of the Freedmen is a question that intimately concerns our people. They have an interest in the welfare of those who [illegible] legal property and would wish to see them properly taken care of, but orders regarding the negro come off so quick and so rapid that it is completely shadowed in mystery and the whole subject is one that we cannot understand. Order came upon order and one would think that the Generals of the army of our country had nothing else to claim their attention save the everlasting and irrepressible negro. We sincerely hope that in Mexico or elsewhere employment better fitted for their genius may be found. Genl. Ruger, Gen. Howard, and Generals generally are fulminating their peculiar views.

If these gentlemen are to fix the status of "our colored fellow-citizens of African descent," where then the necessity of holding a Convention. The same power that gives them this right would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation of life—they have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear.

The latest order on the subject of freedmen is issued by Gen. Howard who signs himself Com. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c. First, he takes issues with those laws that prevent the negro giving testimony against whites, and arraigns the wisdom of our fathers by saying these laws are in violation of the freedom given by the proclamation of the President. He forgets the old code was adopted before it was necessary for Presidents to issue proclamations save those authorized by the acts of Congress.—and he forgets too that old laws like old wine are better for their age. The balance of the proclamation of Gen. Howard provides the appointment of district agents to assist in protecting the freedmen, in adjusting the rates of wages with the planters; the establishment and management of school; education of the colored people, and to make arrangements to supply medical aid; no apprenticeship system or other substitute for slavery shall be tolerated. Suffering to some degree, says Gen. Howard, may result from these positive regulations; but suffering, he adds, is preferable to slavery.

We are thus free in commenting on Gen. Howard's proclamation because we see in it many causes of complaint. The people have willingly accepted the altered relations between master and slave that have been enacted by the war and have without complaint suffered all the losses entailed upon them by such change of relation. Some even go farther and look upon the whole matter as a Providential one and one that will result in the end to the interest of the people of the South; but the burial of arms at Wilmington, the numerous rapes and acts of license committed by the negroes throughout the country show the necessity of leaving the different State governments and local authorities to deal with this question in their own way. There is no danger of the new born rights of the negro being invaded but there is a great danger that in these special protections thrown around the blacks that the security of life, person and property of the whites be overlooked. If the matter was left to the general good sense of the people in the end it would be found more productive to the interest and welfare of both races. The question of reconstruction a much more difficult one has been left to their wisdom and patriotism and why not this question which we hold to be second to the reconciliation of the sections and the prosperity of the American Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Short, a bother-in-law of Gen. Grant, has been appointed Post Master of Richmond.

Reverdy Johnson is in Richmond, having been employed by citizens of that city whose property is liable to confiscation.

Dr. R. S. Mason of Raleigh is anxious to obtain information of Corpl. Richard Eustis, Co. A. Jeff. Davis Legion.

Another outrage is reported by the Raleigh Standard of the 17th as follows:—An orphan young lady of this city, whose name is withheld from motives of delicacy, was the victim of a most diabolical outrage on Friday eevning last.—She was met in the street near the Baptist grove, just after sunset, by a heartless ruffian, who seized her and threatening her life with a drawn knife, if she made the least resistance, carried her into a more secluded spot, and consumated his hellish designs, leaving her almost dead. She was carried by a gentleman to the house of a friend near by, where she now lies in a most critical condition.

The following are the newly elected officers for Jones county:

The Magistrates are, Titus Hart, Simon E. Koonce, Thos. Wilcox, W. W. Franks, John S. Andrews, Rosco Barrus, Geo. W. Simmons, John R. Berder. C. H. Koonce, J. T. Dillahunt, Arentus Williams, Lewis L. Turner, and Benj. L. Bryan.

County Officers are, F. McDaniel, Sheriff; J. T. Dillahunt; [illegible] Clerk; [illegible] County Solicitor; Chas. Gerack, Trustee, J. A. Smith, Recorder, Jas. H. Kinsey, Coroner. The special Court are, Roscoe Barnes, Chairman, Thos Wilcox, W. W. Franks, Aretus Williams, and Titus Heart.

The local of the New Berne Times is a very innocent man. He lately spoke of having shed tears over a drunken man and in the paper of the 10th we find the following:

As an instance of the temperance and sobriety of the inhabitants of North Carolina, we would make mention of the fact, that we recently rode over a largely traveled road 74 miles, and found neither tavern, saloon, or tippling shop.

Business in Goldsboro is looking up. Messrs. J. H. & J. C. Powitt, Dr. W. H. Fielayson; Wm. Robinson, J. R. Griswold, H. L. Hazel, J. N. Wood, L. D. Giddings J. Powell, and other citizens are now doing business. Northern firms have also opened new stores. The Freedmen like every where else are giving a great deal of trouble.—The negroes have, for a long time, had possession of Mr. Williams' church (the Methodist) and have been using it for a school room; recently received an order to dispossess them. There are a great many negroes still in the place. Every vacant house, shanty and stable has been occupied by them. They had a very large school, which was taught by a northern colored man in Mr. Lanes' carriage shop, on the corner of John and Walnut streets. The soldiers not liking the way they were carying on there, burned down the house on the night of July 3d.

Some ladies of Virginia have petitioned to the President for pardon. Nonsense, don't bother ladies, the President with such trifles. Your treason was committed with the tongue.

The crops in Ireland are reported from all quarters to be progressing most favorably. Potatoes, hay, wheat, flax and oats are all in a forward state, and the most beautiful weather continues throughout the Island.

A dog, in Danbury, Conn., was struck by lightning a few days since and one-half of him paralyzed for two or three days; but, on the whole, he was too much for the fluid.

The guand council of twenty tribes of the Choctaw Indians who have been in the Confederate service, held a meeting on the 13th ultimo, and resolved to return to the authorityof the United States.

Among the deaths reported in the Baltimore papers is that of a child, less than three month old, named George Beauregard Lee Gilmor Denny.

From Texas.

The following Confederate officers left San Antonio for Mexico viv Eagle Pass on the 20th June: Kirby Smith, Sterling Price, J. Bankhead Magruder and Shelby. also the following civilians: Gen. Allen, Ex-Governor Moore, Hindman, Bell and Ex-Gov. Murray; the latter left several days previous.

Gold 142; slight decline; Carolina Gs 76½.

The Latest News.

The Herald of the 15th contains the following news:

The Herald and a few other buildings escaped the great fire, though at one time so seriously threatened as to be considered hopeless.

The Museum is a total loss; nothing was saved but the Fat Woman, Steam Glass Engine and a few other articles of trifling importance. Barnum's loss is represented as being very heavy—entire loss variously estimated from a million and a half to three million.

Barnum arrived in Bridgeport on Friday. He has announced his intention to re-build higher up town.

A proclamation was issued by Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, at Jackson, the State Capitol, on the first inst., announcing to the people his appointment by the President, and informing them of the duties intrusted to him; and to avoid delay, he re-appoints a large number of men to office who were under the rebel *regime*; but all are required to take the prescribed oaths. He selects the seventh of August as the day of election for delegates to a Convention; and the seventh of the same month for assembling at the State Capitol.

Major Gen. Sickles has returned to Washington from his South American mission. The rumors that he was sent to negotiate for the colonization of the emancipated negroes are set at rest by his official report. When the time comes for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine the successful results of this important mission will be known.

We are informed by the Augusta *Sentinel* that the wheat crop, now being harvested in Georgia, is a fair average one, that the yield may not be as great as at some former seasons, but that the quality is good. In some sections wheat is more or less injured by suit. Corn promises a fair turn out, the season having been very favorable.

An English schooner with a cargo of fish and ice arrived at the Port of Wilmington from Halifax N. S., on the 12th, the first arrival since the raising of the blockade.

President Johnson and Governor Holden.

Believers in State rights would say we should put the name of the Governor before the President, but however we find the following in the *Standard* of the 17th and give it because it will interest and benefit our readers.

President Johnson's position is a peculiar one. He considers himself, and very properly too, as the President of the whole Union, including the Southern as well as the Northern States. In taking the position that they have nevever been out of the Union he has placed the Southern States on a strong vantage ground. Yet, he was elected by the votes of the Northern people; and it is unreasonable to expect him to disregard their wishes and feelings. He is the official representative of the whole people of the whole Union. Of course, he cannot but feel it to be his duty to reflect the sentiments of the people of the whole country, as far as he can, conformably to his oath of office, and his high sense of public duty. We have confidence, through confidence in his strength of intellect, his goodness of heart, his integrity of character, his firmness of purpose, his devotion to the public good.—All he needs is time to rally to his support the just, the generous, and the patriotic of all sections. Such, we believe, will soon be the case; and that President Johnson will so secure the confidence and affection of the people of the United States as will place his administration on such an impregnable basis of popularity as to defy the carpings of the censorious, and the malevolence of the envious, whether in one section or another.

Gov. Holden has, within the more limited sphere of his official operations, the same difficulties to encounter that President Johnson has. Some persons may

think, and some no doubt do think, that Gov. Holden, in his work of reorganizing the State government, and getting it back under the dominion of civil law, is exercising arbitrary and unconstitutional power. Those who take this view are mistaken. Gov. Holden has but little margin for the exercise of any arbitrary discretion. He has to reorganize the machinery of the State governments not according to his own will and pleasure, but according to the routine of proceedure adopted at Washington. The same overruling *necessity* which environs the President in dealing with a state of things not contemplated, and therefore not provided for. Gov. Holden has also to encounter. *We know* that he does not desire, but would rather avoid, the exercise of all undefined and discretionary power. Yet, whenever duty imposes it on him, he has the firmness to meet it boldly and manfully. We defy any and every one to point out an instance where Gov. Holden has exercised any power entrusted to him in an overbearing and oppressive manner. He has, on no occasion, indulged in malice towards a former enemy; nor has he forgotten the public interest in favoring a former friend. He is not insensible to the difficulties that beset him. All he asks is fair play; a just and fair criticism of his course, he is never afraid of; while he relies upon the generosity and patriotism, of all fair-minded and true men, to sustain him in his efforts to rescue our beloved State from the slough of despondency, in which four years of cruel and sanguinary war has thrown her.

LOCAL.

THE TABLEAUX.

Do not forget the Tableaux on Friday night. *Independent of the fact that its proceeds will be* devoted to the relief of the returning wounded, sick, and prisoners of the Confederacy. The programme will present scenes of beauty delightful to the eye and senses. The *mise en scene* of the last Tableaux was beautiful but this will be still more perfect. As at the last entertainment of this sort the Union officers and soldiers were large patrons, so they will be in this, evidencing that amidst all the hostility of battles there always was a feeling of generosity and fraternity between the contending ranks. No one can smooth a blanket so well for a soldier to lie upon as a soldier. No one can administer to their wants so tenderly as the gentle hands of mother, wife, sister, sweetheart or lady friend. The Tableaux will evidence both facts.

HOGS.

A great nuisance in the way of Hogs runs through the streets and one would think that the war had given freedom to the swine to do as they please. If there is a hog-law in the city it should be enforced, if not a law of this sort should at once be enacted. They are a great nuisance and contribute to the filth and unhealthiness of the City.

DEPARTURE.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Hoge and his staff, left yesterday for home. Among the staff were Surg. Horack and Lt. Van Duscu. They all made many friends while here, especially the latter. Few of our citizens that do not know and appreciate the warm generous qualities of Van Duscu.

POLICING.

Now that the military authorities have stopped cleaning the streets, we hope the city authorities will commence where they left off and take good care of our sanitary condition.

Returning Home.

On Sunday we had the pleasure of meeting Col. David Coleman of the 39th N. C. Regiment. The Colonel returns from the wars with a most honorable record. He is just from Texas, and reports all quiet along the Mississippi. He left for his home in Buncombe on Monday.

BUSINESS.

Business is improving each day in Salisbury and our city really presents a flourishing condition.

CROPS.

The corn crop in this neighborhood has a very promising appearance. It at present looks very fine.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When, deeply in love with Miss Emily Pyrne,
I vowed, if the Maiden would only be mine,
I would always endeavor to please her—
She blushed her consent; tho' the stuttering lass
Said never a word, except, "You're an ass—
An ass—an ass-iduous teaser!

But when we were married, I found to my ruth,
The stammering lady had spoken the truth,
For often in obvious dudgeon,
She'd say—if I ventured to give her a jog
In the way of reproof—"You're a dog—you're a dog—
A dog-matic curmudgeon

And once when I said, we can hardly afford
The extravagant style, with our moderate hoard,
And hinted we ought to be wiser,
She looked, I assure, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, "You're a Jew—you're a Jew—
A very judicious adviser!

Again, when it happened that wishing to think
Of me rather an unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbor,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And saucily said, "You're a cus—cus—cus—
You were always so accustomed to labor!"

Out of temper at last when the insolent dame
And feeling that Madame was greatly to blame
To scold me instead of caressing,
I mimmicked her speech—like a churl as I am—
And angrily said, "You're a dam—dam—dam—
A dam-age instead of a blessing!"

The following officers are appointed for New Hanover county:

Chairman of Court.—James Shackleford.

Sheriff.—Richard, J. Jones.

County Trustee.—Richard J. Jones.

County Solicitor.—A. M. Waddell.

County Court Clerk.—R. B. Wood, jr.

Register.—John D. Poisson.

Special Magistrate for Town of Wilmington John J. Conoley.

Magistrates' Court.—S. D. Wallace, Jos. Colvin, A. H. VanBokkelen, A. A. Hartsfield, Dr. H. T. Murphy, T. J. Armstrong.

Naval Store Inspectors.—John S. James, James O. Bowden, Archibald Alderman, John C. Bowden and Alfred Alderman.

Provision Inspectors.—Wm. J. Yopp, D. E. Bunting, J. W. Monroe.

Timber and Lumber Inspectors.—James Alderman, L. B. Bowden Geo. McDettie.

County Surveyor.—J. M. Henderson.

Wardens for the Poor.—John A. Taylor John A. Sanders, Joel Hines, Joel L. Moore, J. T. Bland, Archibald McMillen, Jno. A. Corbett, Jas. Garrison, Wm. S. Pridgen, O. F. Alexander.

Finance Committee.—S. D. Wallace, H. B. Eilers, S. N. Cannon.

Constables for Wilmington.—Elkanah Allen and R. Sellers, for upper district.

Coroner.—Thos. H. Howey.

A French Race.

The day was a lovely one—not a cloud was to be seen in the deep blue sky. The atmosphere was light, and of such transparent clearness, that looking down the gardens of the Tuileries, the magnificent Arc de Triomphe, nearly two miles off, stood out with wonderful distinctness. Passing down the Rue Rivoli and up the Champs Elysees one entered the Bois de Boulogne. Far as the eye could reach there was one unbroken line of carriages, and the splendor of the equipages, and the elegance of the toilettes of the ladies made the scene an animated one. The drive through the well-shaded avenues—a refreshing breeze coming through the thick foliage—the scent of the flowers, the ripple of the fountains, and the sunshine playing on the broad and exquisitely kept road, which is "without the vestige of a weed, or the apprehension of a stone," was both agreeable and pleasant, but, in my opinion, the Bois de Boulogne, as a thing of beauty, would quite fail to satisfy, a true lover of nature. It is too formal and elaborately artificial, and one misses that natural and country element which is required, I think, to touch the heart and feelings of an Englishman. The equipages of the ambassadors, ministers, and other great personages were as numerous as ever; but it is too well known that there is this year a most sensible falling off in the number of the more quiet but equally well appointed carriages in that very large class of foreign residents in Paris whose expenditure ranged from £2000 to £4000 a year.—So that, while the Court tradesmen experience but little diminution in their profits, a large number of their less fortunate brethren have to regret a serious falling off in their lists of good and punctually paid accounts, which have this year—so unaccountably to them—disappeared from their books. Arriving at the stands of the race course, which, so low, open, and simple in their construction, allow to every one a perfect view, it was amusing to see the various groups slowly arrive. Some of the ladies went to seats provided for them, but the greater number sought the chairs placed in front of, and near to the Imperial stand, and were here joined by their numerous acquaintances and admirers. A friend of mine remarked that the sight reminded him of a commemoration day at Oxford, and another said it was more like the Grande Opera. An English lady, from Lexington, appeared [illegible] as any. She was very pale, and I heard many murmurs of "*Elle est aussi blanche que la farine de froment,*" I did not notice the golden hair so much insisted upon. A little before the time appointed for the "Grand Prix" to be run, a few shouts from the back of the Royal stand, and the hushed murmur that arose, indicated the arrival of the Imperial party; and immediately after the most remarkable man in Europe, and certainly the greatest of living sovereigns—one whose life is at once a lesson and a romance—was to be seen slowly making his way to the front of the Tribune. The Emperor looked stronger, more sunburnt, and in better health than he did at this time last year. In his eyes you could hardly fail to mark a sad and wearied expression; but the old look of resolution and determination was there as marked as ever. The Jockey Club received the Emperor very coldly' while by the general body of spectators he was well and respectfully received; but of enthusiasm there was none. The Emperor acknowledged his reception with dignity; but to write that he looked pleased, would, I convey a very incorrect description. He received the cheers with the calm, but good-humored air of one accustomed to command.

The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Princes Murat, and General Fleury; but it was evident he took little interest in the scene before him. When the horses were at the distance post, Gen. Fleury almost forced a race-glass into the hands of the Emperor, who used it scarcely for a minute, and, returning it, once more relapsed into deep thought.

The murder case in Gallatin, Tennessee, is exciting much attention. The only witness of the murder was a colored woman, and Judge Guild, defending the case before Judge Shackelford, claimed that the woman's testimony should be admitted, arguing, first, that the Government had admitted negroes to testify in many cases especially in the conspiracy trials at Washington; second, that Congress had declared colored persons competent witnesses in all United States Courts; and third, that it was right in itself to receive such testimony. Judge Gould is one of the most promising members of the bar in Tennessee and former Chancellor in Gallatin District. He was identified from the first with the rebellion, and was sent North for disloyalty by Andrew Johnson, while the latter was military Governor. Judge Shackelford ruled out the witness on the ground that State law positively forbade colored persons testifying, but said such testimony ought, in justice, to be admitted.

A wild man has been seen in Niagara County, N. Y. The Lockport Journal says: "Of the accounts we get are correct, he is one of the rarest specimens of humanity. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto, by his fleetness he has eluded them.—Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of his roving ground."

The Navy Department has resolved to send an iron-clad gunboat of the Monadnock pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go.

The Cunard steamship Persia, with European advices to the 2d instant—two days later than those previously received arrived at New York on the 12th.

The final arrangements in connection with the Atlantic cable had been pushed forward, and in a few days the Great Eastern would be ready to put to sea.—Signals were constantly and successfully being transmitted through the entire length of the cable, which is submerged as it will be in the Atlantic.

According to the *Patrie*, Maximilian's negotiations with Rome had not been broken off, but were still in progress.

The approaching elections were the principle political topic in England.—The tory opposition in the House of Commons had taken up the recent revelations with regard to the distribution of the Lord Chancellor's patronage, and unless Lord Westbury should resign, which seemed probable, would doubtless make good electioneering capital out of the official corruption disclosed.

Judge Marvin, formerly U. S. District Judge for the Southern district of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State by the President. This appointment completes the work of supplying all the States lately in rebellion with civil executives, and in once more placing the entire sisterhood of the Union under the direction of Governors, either elected or appointed, acknowledging and in accord with the general government.

Dr. Carven, Surgeon in charge at Fortress Monroe, sends Jeff. Davis regular meals from his own table. A daughter of the doctor carries the food to the officer in charge of Jeff. at regular meal hours, and it is by him passed to the prisoner. Davis' health and spirits are much improved.

DIED:

At Chapel Hill, on the 9th of July MRS. FLORIDA COTTON, wife of Col. Wm. L. Saunders of this place, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

NOTICE.

A DUNE colored mare mule strayed from my house, near Kowan Mills on Saturday last. I tracked said mule to Salisbury.

The huff of the right hind foot is half broken off Any information of said mule will be thankfully received. STEPHEN C. COWAN.

July 18, 1865. 3t-d.

STIETZ & BRINGLE

FRESH ARRIVAL.

STIETZ AND BRINGLE

NEXT DOOR TO R. & A. MURPHY'S Old Stand, having just received a fresh lot of the following articles, viz:

Sugar and Coffee,
Green and Black Tea,
Crushed Sugar and Brown Sugar,
Smoked and salt Herring,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerell,
Candy and Raisins,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Claret Wine,
Ehp'd. Mustard,
Pepper, Spice and Cloves,
Tobacco and Segars,
Water Buckets & Sifters,
Candy and Candles
And every other article of Family Groceries.

PRODUCE

WANTED. We will also purchase at the highest market prices, all kinds of Country Produce.

Salisbury, July 14, '65. 12t—53

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug.—53

HIDES, HIDES.

I HAVE ON HAND a fine lot of large No. 1 beef hides to which I call the attention of tanners in this vicinity.

J. R. HUBER, Capt. and C. S.
1st Div. 23d A. C.

Salisbury, July 17, '65 5t—55

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for perman nt preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason.)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my3tf

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THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—dlm.

U. S. Christian Commission.

THE FACILITY FOR WRITING LETTERS is offered by the United States Christian Commission to every soldier, absent from home, whether Union or late Confederate.

The Commission also has a very large quantity of tracts on hand more than to satisfy the soldier and with pleasure will furnish them to the Sabbath School Superintendent of the city and the county.

Let fraternal feeling now reign when so recently fratricidal hands were uplifted.

The Commission would also call the attention of any who may be interested in suffering humanity to the one hundred and fifty who are now sick in the Field Hospital near this place, of whom six are late Confederate soldiers.

The reflex effect of alleviating suffering is not only certainly good, but it is also the source of the greatest enjoyment.

No mercenary employment possesses such advantage as the giving and exercises of sympathy towards the suffering

So here friends it is necessary to be friendly.

H. R. AUSTIN, Ag't. U. S. C. C.

COTTON!

COTTON YARNS!!

AND COTTON CLOTHS!!!

WANTED!!!

I WILL PAY the highest market rates for Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cotton Cloth, in coin and currency, upon delivery, and am prepared to make liberal advances in Gold or Greenbacks upon consignments of the above articles or any other merchandise to the house of JOHN S BARRY & CO, Baltimore or to their house in New York, thus giving shippers the choice of either market.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Cotton Factories and Planters.

A. B. SHEPPERSON,

July 17-6t55 Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the land of the late Col. Chas. F. Fisher, in and near the town of Salisbury. Mr. Wm. Overman is authoriz'd to take care of said land, and to prevent all trespass on the same.

B. CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Administrators of Chas. F. Fisher.

Salisbury, July 14, 1865. 3t—33

THE NEW YORK NEWS

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BROWN & MOCK

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4, MURPHY'S BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR OLD CUSTOmers and the public generally are invited to call and see us. We have a small lot of goods, and shall continue to receive additional supplies, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash and country produce.

We will also receive and sell all classes of goods and country produce consigned to us at reasonable commissions, and make prompt return of sales when goods are disposed of.

J. D. BROWN,
A. J MOCK

Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865. 39—dt

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DON'T.

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markets of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand, a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

WANTED.

A NUMBER ONE TANNER and FINISHER, for two or three months, who can come well recommended, will be paid liberal wages. Apply at the BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, July 3d, 43—2w

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 4th of July, a *red sorrel mare, 12 hands high with blaze in forehead,* and a small diamond mark on the nose, will be nine years old next spring. The thief, (who is supposed to be a negro,) took an old saddle & bridle off with the mare, and was traced as far as Mocksville N. C., and is supposed to be making his way to the mountains of North Carolina. Any one returning said mare to the undersigned at Tyro, Davidson county N. C., will receive the above reward.

A. G. McBRIDE.

July 6, 1865. 5t-47

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—58

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE, SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42